ONE ENEMY OF FRANCE.

PAUL DEROULEDE'S AMBITION IS TO RECOME DICTATOR. Recent Speeches of the Plotter Who Is Now

In Jali on a Charge of Conspiracy— Vileness of His Argument of the Dreyfus Case—The Archbishops' Decision Against the Encalists-Increase of Lunacy In steat Britain and Some of Its Causes LONDON, Aug. 5,-I am leaving to-day for lienties to witness what it is to be hoped will prove the last act in the melodrama which has est the greatest disgrace to present day The cable will have carried the civil.znf mward a conclusion in all probaathia letter is printed, and it would santure any forecast of the dewill doubtless be the most velopmentfamous trial of the century. But it is interestthe to knew something of the ing and in strange influences which are still potent with French public or inion, and which will help to explain any extraordinary happening which

may still arise to suprise and puzzle the outside

It must be beene in mind throughout the vius trial and its possible sequels that the "atmosphere" of France is still far from nor-It has been much purified during the past three or four months. Slowly, unwillingly, perhaps, public opinion is changing, and changthe better. A year ago believers in Drevius's innecence were "outeasts"; to-day, either confessedly or secretly, they probably on her his denouncers. But the greatest improvement in the situation is the fact that most people are now amenable to reason, even tifuli of prejudice against the tortured victim store. It is no slander to say that, aside from the Dreyfus case, the sense of justice among the French people as a whole is not strong. The sense of pity is weak also. An outrage upon individual liberty, which would rouse boundless indignation and sincerest sympathy in America or England, will often it is hardly fair, therefore, to apply trictly the Angle-Saxon standards of justice to France in all the features of the Dreyfus If she carreels the terrible crime committed in her name in 1884 it is about all that can be expected of her at the present moment. It is this weakness in French character which is being taken advantage of to-day with an ingenuity that is positively devilish in a last desperate attempt to thwart in the Dreyfus case minimately to overthow the Republic. It is anattempt so despicable, so criminal and withal to papable that the possibility of success seems at sur! in American or English eyes notors are of course unscrupulous treis, but they are finding numerous supparters, some of whom are so destitute of moral seamen that they may be described as honest

It is difficult to discuss with patience an agi tation based upon declarations that Drevfus must not be acquitted, because it will involve comishment of great Generals and severa ex-Ministers; that the question of the legality of Preyfus's condemnation is secondary and inconsequential: that the absence of all evidence of guilt will not suffice for his just acquittal; that he must be assumed guilty, unless his innovence is made as clear as the sur be positive proof. Such in fact are the principles which Paul Déroulède is proclaiming day and night in brance, and incredible as it may seem he is finding followers wno listen and ap-

It would be easiest to leave this man to the contempt and loathing which his infancy mer-its. It is hardly possible to class him charitably th the type of lunatic which ex-Judge de Beaurepaire represents IDéroulède's inordinate ampitton has a touch of insanity in it perhaps, but his appeals to passion, prejudice and vice are too cleverly directed to the moral weaknesses of his countrymen' for them to be the products of an irresponsible brain. His real ambition, it is perfectly clear, is no less han to become Dictator of France, and togain his object he will scruple at nothing. Of course he will fail. The touch of insanity which his inflated vanity represents is sufficient guarantee of his early collapse as a pop plar demagogue. But there are serious possi bilities of mischief in this man's agitation No appeal to race prejudice and false printiple in all the dark history of the Affairs has qualled in perfidy and audacious insincerity the barangue which he delivered to a grea ong of apdiauding sympathiaers one day this week. I doubt, indeed, if the history of political agitations in the present generation can produce a public utterance to infamous as this. I quote the principal passages :

ordered State the Drevius affair would not have arisen, or, if it had arisen, would have been nipped in the hud. . . . Where the State is strong, the Jew is weak: but, unfortunately orus, the Jaw is strong under the weak Parliamentary Republic, Moreover, twenty-niné years of political brokerage have thrown on the Paris avements and scattered through France milflore of mercenary souls.

Thave said, and I repeat, that if Dreyfus's innocence, in which I do not believe, was deinstrated, our six Ministers of War and our Premiers who have declared Dreyfus guilty ald be the worst of wretches. I have said, and I repeat, that no punishment would be terrible enough for them. But I have said, and I repeat, that that innocence must be unquestionally demonstrated. The nation tormented for three years, has never attached importance except to two terms employed by General Billot, quoted by M. Meline, and repeated to me by M. Hanotaux - Dreyfus has been justly and legally condemned. Justly condemned—all lies in that. It is not now a question of putting legality and procedure in one scale and the tranquility and interest of a whole nation in the other. If there has been injustice, if that mustice is as clear as noonday. France, sufferng as she is and turned upside down as she will be, ought to bear the penalty of the orim amitted by her generals and Ministers, Yes: If this net of lese-humanite has been accomshed, the men of our nation will have to ask tardon of the men of Israel; but for that crime there must be proofs conclusive, unquestionable, signal proofs. It is not enough to come and tell us that possibly there was a mistake. The mistake must be demonstrated. There is of one accused, but two, and the first of the accused is now France-France, her generals her statesmen, her entire political organization, and behind it, with few exceptions, the whole social organism, the whole people. Before condemning France to the punishment of lewish oppression, before binding her hands urls of infamy and making her folwith the ow barefest, with the halter about her neck. the caparisoned horse of Capt. Dreyfus, prove us, demonstrate to us, that he is worthy to remount it, or else let him return to the devil rom whom he comes, and leave the French people in peace.

Whatever the Dreyfusards may write, I am not a torturer or a sectory. I too have worn he enaulettes, and I pledge my honor as a Preachman and a soldier that, if I sat on the three court martiel, if I were on the military pury, which, like now vil jury, should place its conscines above the extens of the code, if it were not less no me to me by precise direct authentle proofthat it, estus is innocent, no fear of war, no rower it. The world, no human pity would revent me from condemning him. Alter all that has been said and done for three years. ter that learful assault led by a faction against the army and against the Patherland, Dreyfus must be a thousand times proved innocent for the nation not to be entitled to believe him guilty. To substitute the uncertainty of his for the uncertainty of his guilt is to perpetuate the affair, to revive hatreds, and to mit a reme of lese-patrie. Let the German or not to cast his sword into the will not to 425 our judgement. It is already much for blands have manifested the intenthe and qual- the gesture. Let us be of bold entis and hold countenances. Let us bengain he sais of those old tiauls who feared nothing except that the sky should fall on their heads." of a single honest or pure motive, it will be observed, is here involved. The vileness of for such processions, and they are therefore for court

the appeal is patent readily enough to unpreju- neither enjoined nor permitted. To light up diced minds, but Déroulède knows his countrymen, or a large section of them, and no more insidious poison could have been prepared for their minds than is contained in this address. It is Déroulède, if anyone, who will disturb the peaceful acceptance of the righteous restoration of justice which the Rennes trial should accomplish in France.

The decision given by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York upon the questions of the ceremonial use of lights in processions, or otherwise than stationary on the altar, has been received on the whole with approval. The very ground on which the Archbishops based their decision are such as to make it very difficult for any member of the Church of England to protest against it. They disregarded entirely what might be called the sentimental point of view, refusing to enter upon the question as to whether such "ornaments" of public worship were in themselves desirable and helpful or not. Nor did they enter too feeply into the vague historical and may be so successfully obscured. On the contrary, they went straight to the point as to whether the two uses in question are enjoined or permitted at the present time by the law of the Church of England, and it was to the Book of Common Prayer that they went with direcsimplicity to settle the question. From this, ac authority to which all Church of England clergy must subscribe, the archbishops drew the conclusion that the liturgical use of incense and lights in procession is distinctly neither enjoined nor permitted by the law of the Church.

Taking the Book of Common Prayer as their basis, the Archbishops naturally considered first the ornaments rubric, and applied themselves to its interpretation. The ornaments mentioned there are limited to "such as are to be used by the ministers at all times of their ministrations," and such as were "authorized by Parliament in the second year of Edward VI." They then quote the act of 1559, clearly prohibiting the use of any ceremony no ordered in the Book. And here, of course, lies the condemnation of the ceremonial use of incense. Nor is any loophole left in the interpretation of the word "ministration" as used above. Examining its meaning the decision declares that "every clergyman is required by the 36th canon to use the form in the Book of Common Prayer pre scribed, and none other. This prevents the insertion of any additional prayer or ceremony without special authority." And the only authority for any variation whatever is "either an Act of Convocation, legalized when necessary by Parliament, or the order of the Crown issued with the advice and consent of the Met-

Having so far cleared the ground, the deision proceeds to the consideration of the individual question of the ceremonial use of in-While admitting that, "there seems to have been a certain amount of conscious, and still more of unconscious disobedience," it declares that "forbidden ceremonies gradually Why the illegal use of incense prevailed longer than that of other irregular ceremonles is pointed out in the following ineresting passage:

'In its application to the use of incense the inw was obscured by the fact that, side by side with the liturgical use, another use had always been common which it was not the intentio of the rulers or of the Legislature to interfere with. There was nothing to prevent the use o incense for the purpose of sweetening the atmosphere of a church wherever and whenever such aweetening was needed. And instance of this use can be found long after the Act of Elizabeth, and were produced before us at the hearing of the case. But such instances have no bearing whatever on the lawfulness of the liturgical use. But they explain why, in the case of incense, the law was more slowly understood because it was so natural to confusthe two uses with one another. There are many instances of what is called the fumigatory, as distinguished from the liturgical, use George Herbert used incense to sweeten his church. There is no liturgical use in this And yet he is very frequently quoted as one o those who used incense in worship. When a these instances are struck out, the number of cases in which incense was used in worship itterly insufficient as evidence to show any widespread interpretation of the law as per mitting the retention of the old usage in spite of the plain words of the statute."

The Archbishops next declare "that the Church has never spoken of incense as an evit thing." but set forth these chief reasons for the authorities of the Church in early Reformation days excluding it from public worship, as unuited to the needs of the day. Firstly, ther was felt "the need of greater simplicity. The services were too complicated. The rule that the services should be understanded by the people required that they should not only be in English, but that they should not be over loaded with symbolism, making a complete

understanding difficult. "Secondly, the Liturgical use of incense was specially connected with the office for the Holy Communion in relation to which many serious errors had arisen, and the authorities and a strong desire to make that whole office, as nearly as it could suitably be made, a precise repetition of the original institution. And, thirdly and lastly, they had the less hesitation in omitting incense because it was certeinly not in use in the Church for at least 300 years from the Apostolic times. To get back to the earlier and purer days of Christianity, to make the primitive Church the model for the Church of England, was certainly part of the purpose which our Reformers cherished. It would have been a very strong reason for keeping incence in use could it shave been that this use dated from Apostolic times, and had passed directly from the Jewish to the Christian Ritual. But the history point-

ed in quite another direction. Plain and forcible as was their condemnation of the legality of the liturgical use of incense the Archbishops thought it fit to go a little outside that particular point in order to round off their general views on the question.

"It is right to observe," they declared, "that even now the liturgical use of incense is not by law permanently excluded from the Church's Ritual. The section in Elizabeth's act which allows the Crown, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to order new ceremonies does not forbid the inclusion of the use of incense in such new ceremonies if such are ordered. It would always be possible, if some great occasion made it suitable, for the sovereign, with the advice of the primate, to order a great ceremonial in which the use of ncense should form a part. The question of probability need not now be raised. Many things might become probable when our toleration of one another had risen to a higher level which are not probable at present. But meanwhile the law requires that the clergy should wait for the action of lawful authority before bringing any additional ceremonial to form a part of public worship. * * * We are far from saying that incense in itself is an unauitable or undesirable accompaniment to Divine worship. The injunction for its use by Divine authority in the Jewish Church would alone forbid such a conclusion. But this is not

the question before us. We are not to determine what might be fitting or permissible at some future time; but whether, under the present directions of the Book of Common Prayer, the Liturgical use of incense is lawful or unlawful in the Church of England. And we are obliged to come to the conclusion that the use of incense in the publie worship, and as a part of that worship, is not at present enjoined nor permitted by the law of the Church of England ; and it is our duty to request the clergy who so use it to discontinue that use. If used at all it must be used (in George Herbert's language) to sweeten the whom his father vanquished, he the church and outside the worship altogether." Coming next to the question of Processional Lights, the Archbisho; s used but few words,

> "It is obvious at once that precisely the same line of reasoning is applicable to the case of processions carrying lights as we have applied to the case of incense. There is no authority

the church for the purpose of adding to its beauty or its dignity stands on the same footing with hanging up banners, decorating with flowers or with holly, or the like. The ceremonies of carrying lights about have a different character. And in this case, as in that of incense, we are obliged to request the clergy to discontinue what the law of the Church of England does not permit—the carrying of lights in procession. And in this decision we have the support of the late Archbichop Benson in his judgment in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln. We bewords at all times of their ministrations, and gan by pointing out that the rubric limited the ornaments of which it speaks by two phrases-namely, the the words as were in use by authority of Parliament second year of the reign of King Edward VI. We have examined the first of these limitations and have concluded that it forbids the use of incense and of lights carried in procession in public worship. It is obvious that this conclusion makes it unnecessary to examine at any length the second limitation." The decision concludes with an earnest appeal to all the clergy to submit to the episcopal authority in all such matters. "All alike." they say, "have consented to the Book of Common Prayer; and the Book of Common Prayer requires all persons, not only if they doubt but if they find that others disagree with them concerning the meaning of the directions contained in the book, to resort to the Bishop of the diocese, who may, if he thinks fit, send the question to the Archbishop for his decision. In order to give the fullest opportunity to any diversely take any question of this

kind to give reasons for their opinion, we have suspended our decision until we had heard the matterfully and learnedly argued before us; we have now given our decisio as the Prayer-book requires us to do.' In considering what will be the effect of this decision it must be clearly borne in mind that it is not a judgment in the legal sense, but merely the expression of opinion or of fatherly admonition. The Archbishops themselves care fully pointed out that they did not form a court. and had no coercive jurisdiction. should not stand in the way of the obedience of the Ritualists. They have often declared their desire for and their willingness to obey a spirit ual court, while they will not or cannot ober civil or ecclesinationl courts; and this decision has been pronounced by the highest spiritua authorities of the church. It was the Ritualists who appealed to the Archbishops, they had a wide latitude in their pleadings, and will gain scant sympathy if they refuse to obey a judgment so free, public, deliberate and impartial Even the extremest Ritualist as represented by "Father" Dolling, acknowledges "the spirtual danger to the priests of refusing to obey, Still he dreads obedience as being likely to make it "impossible for our successors ever to disobey, no matter to what extent the Bishshops may be squeezed by Parliamentary in-

fluence. The important fact, however, is that the gene al sense is one of approval, the general feeling is that the Archbishops have honestly decided the two questions on their strict legal merits and that their decision must be obeyed

The last report of the Lunary Commissioner for Great Britain shows the largest annua increase in the number of registered lunatics they have ever had to record. There is an increase of no fewer than 3,114 on last year. It is well known that this increase of the officially known insane population of Great Britain has been uninterrupted for years. In 1859 there was one "official" lunatic to every 536 persons. Ten years later the proportion was one to 418. In 1880 there was one official lunatic" to every 337 persons. In 1898 the ratio had risen to one in 308. At the beginning of this year it was one in 302. Fo the last ten years there has been an annual ncrease of over 2,000,

Undoubtedly this increase is to a certain extent more apparent than real. The Commis sioners nowadays take cognizance of varieties of insane who were once allowed to be at lib erty. The improvement in the management of asylums has caused people to be more to send their mentally afflicted friends and relations where they will receive the best treatment. Then again there is the accumulation of chronic cases, having the effect of an annua addition of patients without a corresponding

number of discharges. But after making such allowances as these several investigators are nevertheless of the opinion that there is a real increase in the insane population. The ratio of pauper lunaties to all lunatics has of late increased, whereas it might be expected to remain stationary if there

ere no general increase. Authorities who have investigated the question point to a variety of circumstances which ndirectly go to prove a real increase of insanity. For example, the increase in deaths y nervous diseases and other maladies well known to be the concomitants of insanity; and, n particular, the evidence of the increase of suicides, which are often, if not always, as oroners' juries find, due to incipient or actual insanity, and, as Doctor Ireland has lately sointed out, there is evidence all over the civilzed world of an increase of suicides, aseribaole, as he conjectures, to severer strains upor the pervous system by modern conditions of ife, to greater sensitiveness and irritability and to diminished power of resistance to the shocks and friction of daily life; in words, the causes which foster and lead to

insanity.

The official classification of the causes of insanity among the "officially" insane, affords some interesting figures. Love affairs are not so dangerous as popular opinion has thought. accounting as they do for only a very minute fraction of cases. Religious excitement, too, is classified as an insignificant predisposing or exciting cause, "Domestic trouble" accounts for four per cent. of the cases; "adverse circumstances." including all cases in which men have been "hard hit" in business, are responsible for seven and three-tenths per cent; "mental anxiety and overwork" account for five and nine-tenths per cent. Thus the chief causes are physical. No less than twenty-two per cent, more than one-fifth of the whole cases, are attributed to intemerance in drink; twenty and four-tenths per cent, are ascribed to hereditary causes; and thirteen and four-tenths per cent, are traced to various bodily diseases or disorders. The figures as to women are much the same as those given above for all sexes, only with women drink is a less frequent and heredity a more frequent cause.

H. R. C. are physical. No less than twenty-two per

MRS. WHISKEYMAN'S POTIONS.

Cooked Up a Love Powder to Keep Her Admirer Steadfast.

READING, Pa., Aug. 12.-It was only at the hearing to-day in the case of young Mrs. Whiskeyman that the full details of her love potten story were developed. Near the young wife, now separated from her husband, sat young Bobby Devine, aged 20, a handsome, fresh faced young fellow, said to be under the influence of the woman. Justice Koch heard the case. Mrs. Whiskeyman testified they were married in 1895, but that two years ago his wife left him and since then he frequently saw her and Devine watking on the street,

Miss Louisa Zen testified that she visited Mrs. Whiskeyman's house several times with Devine's brother, who had come to take the young man away. One time she saw Mrs. Whiskeyman take a small package from the mantle and placing the contents in a large spoon she held it before a gaso; inc stove, that had been iit. Then Mrs. Whiskeyman repeated a verse or two of strange words about love.

"They were funny words," she testified sound not understand them except 'Hosy Ghost, Then the stuff was placed in coffee for the young man to drink. She said it was a love powder which on the lover that was foremost in her affection. It would keep him steadfast and true, absent or present. She gave me some of the potion to try on my lover, but when I came home my mother would not snow me to use it and I had to give it up.

intend to use it. I don'ft know what it was." Mrs. Whiskeyman is 19 years old and says she never used the potion as described by Miss Zeu. She and young Devine were each held in \$500 bail

THEMES OF THE THEATRES THE KIND OF PLAY LIKELY TO BE

IN FOGUE NEXT WINTER. Old-Time Melodrama May Be Displaced by Plays of Present Social Life-Some of the Actors Who Have Shone Briefly as Stars

called, seems to have spent itself. Four plays of the type popular during several seasons past, are announced for next winter. Edward H. Sothern, to be sure, will take advantage of the unexhausted popularity of "The King's Musketeers" at Daly's and James K. Hackett is to bring back "Rupert of Hentzau" to the Garden, where it may resume the run cut short at the Lyceum. Neither of these pieces can be regarded as indications of a policy of the immediate future on the part of these actors. Their plays are survivals. Henry Miller, with "The Only Way" at the Herald Square, is the only actor starting his season with a new play, connected in character with those which have recently engaged the talents of the serious stars. Even that drama of the French Revolution is not to be regarded as the direct descendant of "Under the Red Robe," "An Enemy to the King," or the pseudo-medizval, "The Prisoner of Zenda." The French Revolution has generally supplied dramas less active than those of the class mentioned, and the period is not remote enough to perthe extravagances and improbabilities that are not only tolerated, but expected, in plays of the plumed hat, the rapler, and the cloak. "Ben Hur." which is at length to be seen in dramatic form, is no more directly the result of this taste, which now appear temporarily satisfied, so far as the rangements of the managers are proof what the public wants. The tendency seems to have set strongly in the direction of what have been called the "snap-shot" comedies of social life. These come from Lon-don, and they are reproductions, not of our own life, but of one that is different in many important respects. But so long as they exhibit entertainingly those phases of existence, the public will never reject them because their motives, scenes, and characters are not always familiar. "Lord and Lady Algy" was as little like any phase of existence in American audiences as an extravaganza like Gilbert's "Engaged. was a bright and witty entertain ment, and won its public. The successful plays of Chambers, Jones, and Esmond, which New York is to see, deal with epi-sodes in English social life quite as much unlike our own as any in Carton's comedy. But if they are as diverting, their foreign quality will never be accounted a defect. This field of polite comedy is left to the English writers, almost without intrusion, by our own dramatists. Yet the same kind of material is to be found in our country. Melodrama, romantic and expert; farces such as "An American Citizen," combina-tions of dramatic situations from the French, and witty chatter like "The Mith and the Flame" are written by Amer in a way to rival their English colleasu Plays of the class in which "Nathan Hai is an example have been as well done b. as abroad. But the polite, easy comedy of ciety has offered no attractions to Ame lcan authors, or else their success with has not been enough to get their plays before the public. Intrigues similar to "The Case of Rebellious Susan and "The Liars" might readily have been found in our society. There are situations o be placed in such environment, types o be studied, and witty lines to be spoken st as there are in the same English cir

cumstances. The Paris subventioned theatres give free performances on the day of the national fete, and this year they passed off without an accident, although many in the crowds were waiting for admittance all through the night before. More people than are admitted on any other occasion are allowed to attend, but mishaps are rarely heard of Even some of the theatres which receive no subsidy from the state invited the publie gratultously.

François Victor Arthur Gilles de Saint Sermain, who died the other day in Paris had been an actor in every well-known theatre there from the Comédie Française down to the Palais Royal. He acted in pieces of his own composition with his school-fellows at the age of six, and saved the theatre where he was destined to dis tinguish himself in later years. He be-came a bookkeeper, but at the age of eigh-teen was able to enter the Conservatoire through his father's efforts. The examiners decided unanimously that he was worthy to become a pupil of the National Conser-vatoire from which he was engaged first by the Odéon at a salary of \$10 a week, Thence he went to the Comédie Française and later to the other leading Paris play houses in which he had leading rôles in many famous plays, among others many famous plays, among others the part played by John Hare in "Les Petits Oi-seaux," original of "A Pair of Spectacles"; "La Famille Benoiton," "Rébé," "L'Age Ingrat," and "Un Roman Parisien," in which he played Chevrial. He was praised which he played Chevriai. He was praised especially for the beauty and clearness of his diction, which was never impaired by the part that he had to struggle with—a voice naturally velled and inexpressive. At the time of his death he was in charge of the classical repertoire at the Odéon.
Glannino Traversi is the author of a new play called "The School for Husbands," a

recent success in Rome. Traversi is re-garded as one of the most distinctly na-tional among the Italian writers, as he shuns both the French and Northern modeis in his realistic dramas. His latest work seems original enough. As usual, he deals with the higher circles of society. A duke, who has enjoyed life to the fullest extent, marries a young girl of high character and noble aims, that he may enjoy the love of a pure woman, which is the only pleasure that has been denied to him. He drags her down to his own moral level. teaches her the vices of his own deprayed world, and then neglects her because she has become the same as the other women he knows. She seeks out her young cousin with whom she had formerly flirted, and with whom she had formerly firted, and renews her interest in him. The cousin is wounded in a duel by her husband, who is to send her home to her mother on account of this episode. The wife dreads this because her mother will then learn what kind of a woman her husband has made her. So she remains with her husband, and refuses to return to the pure home in which she to return to the pure home in which she

would no longer feel in place.
One of the Berlin free-stage societies re-cently reported that the receipts at the ten performances given during the last season amounted to more than \$10,000, and that the membership of the association numbered 6,100. There was a profit on the first quarter of the year, and the scheme was self-supporting throughout.

The students of the University at Jena ecently performed "Die Quitzows," by Wilson Barrett is to try a revival of "The Silver King" at the London Lyceum, follow-ing with the new melodrama by Louis N. Parker. Then "The Christian" will be giv-en, if Barrett's differences with Hall Caine

are settled. Anxious as actors usually are to take on the eminence and dignity of stars, there are some who surrender promptly when accompanying glories are not realized. Lillian Russell is a recent instance. She explains her future membership in a musichall company by saying that the theatre is if used in that way would have a wonderity effect one that the people go to. She evidently believes that it is better to share in the attention of large audiences than receive the whole regard of small ones. Peter Dailey took refuge in the same theatre for the same reason. Rose Coghlan was quick to recognize the value of less exacting supremacy, and so was Wilton Lackaye, Maurice Barrymore made several efforts to

great enough to justify the venture. On the other hand, May Irwin has floated along in feeble pieces without losing a vogue which seems imperishable. Della Fox, en-couraged by the examples of Francis Wilson and De Wolf Hopper, decided that she, too, would be a comic-opera star. Her expecta-tions were not realized, but she is still in the field. So is Jefferson d'Angelis. But Pauline Hall has retired. Alice Nielsen, -News of the Stage Here and Abroad. with the briefest preliminary experience, has made an excellent record for one year, with a fine company in an unusually good The vogue of the costume drama, as romantic drama in old-fashioned dress is In view of the uncertainties of the opera. starring career, it is surprising that actors who have good places for themselves are so auxious to get into the circle in which it s so hard to remain. The crop of stars for the near future is large. William Faver-sham and Edward Morgan expect to be stars within a short time, and with Mr. Hackett's measure of success in view they are justified in their ambitions. Mr. Dod son of the Empire hopes to be of the num-ber, even with the additional difficulty that comes to an actor who plays old men's parts. Mr. Sothern was a very young man of scant facility when he became a star, and Richard Mansfield had one solitary achievement to his merit, although it was a

play at a time when his popularity seemed

Aubrey Bouckault is putting forth an audacious claim to the authorship of "A Court Scandal," an old French play by Dumas, in an English translation of which he is to enact Richelieu as a youth.

good one. So the hopes of these newe

actors do not seem without reason. The harm to the American stage from the num-ber of stars is likely to be slight. So long as the beginners in that field require

imperatively to be supplied with good plays, the movement is rather for the betterment

of dramatic affairs.

Edward Harrigan will stay in vaudeville next season. He says it is remunerative and not risky. He has written two new plays of New York life, in his old vein, but will not himself produce them.

The roof garden of the New York Theatre will become a restaurant for the winter. Augustin Daly's actors engaged by Charles Frohman are Mrs. Gilbert, Charles Richman, James Powers, and Sidney Herbert, while Virginia Earle goes to the Casino, Cyril Scott to the Manhattan, and Marcia Van Dresse to the Bostonians.

The end of baby-coon songs is not yet May Irwin will introduce one with the refrain "I'm the bully's baby."

David Belasco is to provide Kyrle Bellev and Mrs. Potter with a version of "The Duke's Motto." It is to have its heroine more important than previous arrangements of the play have made her. Justin Huntley McCarthy made a new English adaptation of the old work for George Alexander, who ha never produced it.

Maude Adams is to be seen in a version of "Peg Woffington" after she has finished with "The Little Minister" and a succeeding play by J. M. Barrie. Orrin Johnson who acted last with her in "Romeo and Juliet" is to take in her company the place of Robert Edeson, who is going to abandon the arts and go into business. Theatres do this more frequently than actors. Some old melodramatic friends will be seen

in new form next year. Two versions o 'A Tale of Two Cities" will be given and "Monte Cristo" will be seen in two new forms. "Paul Kauvar" is to be revived to meet a supposed demand for dramas dealing with the French Revolution. Julia Arthur is to omit from her adapta

tion of "More Than Queen" scenes exhibit ing Napoleon as anything but the dignified, serious person he is popularly supposed to have been. She thinks that such trifling with common impressions is dangerous. Mrs. Craigie's blank verse tragedy, "Os

bern and Vesyne," will be acted here before it is in London. Franklin Sargent will present it next season, but not with the pa-pils of his dramatic school. It will have a ofessional cast. What has become of Mrs. Craigle's "The Ambassador?" It is a year and a half old

Ambassador?" It is a year and a half old now, and was last season promised at least wo theatres. But it is not mentioned in any of the next year programmes. Is George Al xander reserving it for his tour here in

In "The Children of the Ghetto," to be seen at the Herald Square, there will be no Christions who conflict with the Jews. It is a study of Jewish life in itself without contrast with other influences. But "The Ghetto" to with other influences. But "The Ghetto" to open the Broadway will show a struggle be-tween Christian and Jew in a matter of heart. The son of a blind Jew living in the Ghetto of Amsterdam has recently married Christian working girl in his father's house The union is concealed until the woman urges her husband to tell it, as a means of pring her good name. He consents, bu ing her good name. He consents, but the willingness, and the announcement is post-poned. Later he finds that his marriage with a woman of his own race has been arranged without his consent. He declared that the Christian girl is his wife, and leave her with his father in the Ghetto while he tries to make a name as a composer. His father persuades the wife, after a while, that his son has deserted her. He produces what she thinks is proof, and the girl throws her-self into a canal. In the original version her husband returned to find her dead. But she will only be thought dead here, and wil

she will only be thought dead here, and will be able to leave with him the Ghetto which has come to hate them both.

Ellen Terry will act here next winter for the first time in "The Amber Heart," written for her in 1887 by Alfred Calmour Lawrence Irving is to have the part taker at the first performance by Beerbohm Tree E. A. Willard, George Alexander, and Herman Vezin were in the original cast. The play will be presented in a bill with "Nanc Oldfield."

Marietta Di Dio, the Viennese singer, who got more attention here several years ago by her marriage than by her talents, is dancing in the music halls of the small towns

of England.

Florence Warden, who wrote "The Guinea Pigs," and produced it in London on her own responsibility, submitted the play to five Lonlon managers, who refused it. It is a fail-Charles Frohman has bought the "White Rabbit" for production here. It is a comedy of London life.

READING STREET CAR EMPLOYEES. City Councils Ask That a Ten Per Cent. Increase in Wages Be Given Them.

READING, Pa., Aug. 12 .- In order to avert any trouble on this city's street car lines. City Councils have taken the request of motormen and conductors in hand. The employees ask for a ten per cent advance in wages. They now get 12 cents an hour, or \$1.44 for 12 hours work. The city is paying common laborers \$1.60 a day. The street car employees asked for an advance some time ago and received no answer. City Councils granted the use of all the streets to the United Traction Company for a nominal sum and rails were put down. Many streets are railed over

which no cars pass. This was done to keep out

rival lines. City Councils therefore think they

have a right to take a hand to secure better wasges

for the employees and they passed resolution set-.

ting forth that the men ought to get the increase 7,000 Tons of Bridge Work for Japan. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13,-The A. & P. Roberts Company, Pencoyd Iron Works, has just entered into a contract with the Imperial Japanese Government to supply 7,000 tons of bridge work for the Government railways in Japan. The contract embraces 45 double-tract 100 foot and 11 single-track 200 foot spans. Shipments will be begun this year. This is the second contract the company has made with Japan

during the past three weeks. George Skiffen Killed By a Train. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 13. - George Skiffen, traveling eigarmaker from Hartford, Conn.,

was struck and mortally hurt by an Eric train near Suffern, N. Y., late last night. He was not found until some time afterward, and was then brought to the general hospital in this city. establish himself as the leading figure in a | where he died early this morning.

THE BELMAR SHOOTING.

heets's Revolver Practice Before Be Me

BELMAR, N. J., Aug. 13.-The body of William H. Carson, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden County, who was killed by Samuel A Sheets, his brother-in-law, lies at the house of his father-in-law, Horace M. Sharp on Third avenue. To-morrow it will be moved to Camden, where funeral services will be held Sheets's body is at Morris's undertaking establishment at Long Branch. After shooting Carson Sheets put two bullets into his own bead.

Sheets was once wealthy, but by dissipation he lost much of his property. A year ago all hat remained of a large estate was a single youse, and this he lost a few months ago. He ccused Carson of being directly responsible for his loss. To-day Justice Crego asked Mr. harp what disposition he should make of Sheets's body, but he refused absolutely to have anything to do with his son-in-law's remains. Thereupon word was sent to Sheets's brother. lobert A. Sheets, of Westmont, N. J., and als to his sister. Mrs. Robert L. Anderson, of Had donfield. No reply has been received; from them. If they do not claim the body a public subscription will be taken up and the money thus raised will be used to bury him It was learned to-day that Sheets, who was a

crack shot, did a lot of revolver practice yes-terday afternoon in the rear of Oscar Newman's bieyele shop. He stood off ten paces and hit a nailhead several times. He also called upon Albert Bennett, one of the borough Councilmen, whom he knew so well, and asked him if he would go his bail in case he shot "Carson. Mr. Bennett thought the man jesting, and did not consider the conversation seriously. Officer Hoppock said last night that he met Sheets fifteen minutes before the shooting and the latter had exhibited a loaded revolver with which he said he intended shooting Carson. Hoppock came in for a great deal of criticism to-day because of his failure to arrest the man or take the weapon from him. Hoppock denies seeing the evolver or hearing any deadly threats made by Sheets.

"I met Sheets last night," he says, "and he told me that if he met Carson he was going to give him a slap in the face for taking his property away. I could not arrest a man for such threat, and besides I did not think that Sheets meant what he said."

Mrs. Carson is still prostrated by the murder of her husband, and will see no one but the members of the family. Miss Fiorence Sharp. Mrs. Carson's sister, who was present when the shooting occurred says that Sheets walked up to Carson and asked him what he proposed doing about that property. Carson was going to reply when his wife said: "Come on. Will don't have anything to do with him." at the same time trying to pull him away. Thereupon Sheets whipped out the revolver and

Coroner Herbert has decided that an inquest is unnecessary, and gave a permit for the removal of Carson's body. Those who know Sheets speak of h im as a good-hearted fellow who was addicted to drink. His wife is at Camden with her children.

MONTANA MINER MURDERED.

His Body Found Burled in American Gulch, Near His Cabin. ANACONDA, Aug. 13.-Eugene Cullinam, an

old-time miner living in American Gulch, near here, was murdered some time last week. His body was found buried near his cabin. The head was crushed and there were evidences of a struggle. Sheriff Conley of Deer Lodge County and his deputies are sparing no efforts to apprehend the murderers.

Cullinam was missed Wednesday morning by John Mulholland, his cabin mate, who had just returned from Avon. Mulholland notified the neighbors, who searched without avail. Thursday evening the Sheriff was notified. He sent two deputies from Anaconda, who started the search anew. This resulted in the finding of the body buried about half a mile from the

Cullinam sold some placer claims about seven years ago for \$15,000 and had been getting the pay in installments, the last being received a short time ago. It is presumed that the person who murdered him knew of this and supposed that he had the cash in the cabin.

Several persons are suspected. An important witness. John Chadwick, was taken to Anneonda by the authorities. Cullinam was last seen alive Sunday evening, when he was in Washington Gulch, going from there to his home.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. HIGH WATER-THIS DAT. Sandy Hook, 11 48 | Gov. Isl'd, 12 20 | Hell Gate. 2 13

Arrived-Sunday, Aug. 13. Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 13.

Sa La Bretagne, Tournier, Havre.
Sa Rotterdam, Vanderzee, Rotterdam.
Sa Dalecarlia, Wallis, Brazilian porta.
Sa Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah.
Sa Iroqnois, Kemble, Jacksonville.
Sa Boyne, Barlow, Portland, Me.
Sa Ella, Stange, Nuevitas.
Sa Hamilton, Dole, Nonfolk.
Sa Erua, Gostz, Haytian ports.
Sa Georgian, Parker, Liverpool.
Sa Old Dominion, Tapley, N. wpport News.
Sa Wella City, Hunter, Bristol.
Sa Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia.
Sa Prins Willem IV., Van der Est, Paramaribo.

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Etruria, from New York, at Liverpool. is Keenigin Luise, from New York and Bremen Sa Southwark, from New York, at Antwerp. SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

8s Lucania, from Queenstown for New York, 8s Friesland, from Antwerp for New York, 8s Trinidad, from Bermuda for New York,

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS Ss Algonquin, from Jacksonville for New York. Ss San Marcos, from Galveston for New York. OUTSOING STRAMSBIRS.

East To Morrow Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse
Bremen
Cymrie, Liverpool. 700 A M
Grounds, Charleston
Bervia, Liverpool. 900 A M
Grounds, Charleston
Bervia, Liverpool. 900 A M
Chalmette, New Orleans
Lisbenonee, Para 1100 A M
Matanzas, Tamulco. 100 P M Sail Wednesday, Aug. 1: St. Paul, Southampton. 7 00 A M Germanic, Liverpool. 9 00 A M Kensington, Antwerp. 10 30 A M Patria, Naples. 9 30 A M 9 30 A M 1 00 P M 12 30 P M Finance, Colon. 9 30 A M
Seguranca, Havana 1 00 P M
Pretoria, St. Kitts 12 30 P M
Comal, Galveston.

Sail Thursday, Aug. 17. Saratoga, Nassau. 1 00 P M

INCOMI	NG STEAMSHIPS.
D	ur To-Day.
Phomicia Fauric Bevitzerland European Etrina Etrina Etrina Loundana Ric Grande Trinidad	Hamburg July 2 Hamburg, Aug Hamburg, Aug Linerpool, Aug, Liverpool, Aug, Antworp Aug E. Lucian Aug St. Lucia Aug Sw. Urlean Aug Sw. Lucia Aug New Orleans Aug Brunswick Aug, Bernuda Aug, Bernuda Aug, Leeday, Aug, 15.
Wells City Leander Philadelphia Due We	Autwerp Aug Swannen Aug Hamburg Aug La Guayra Aug dnesday, Aug, 16
Barbarossa Albano. Wooloomooloo Hermes Hilari San Augustin Europe Huffon Algonquin	Liverpool Aug. Bremen Alg. Hamburg Aug. Hamburg Aug. Hasye Aug. Liverpool Aug. Para Aug. Havana Aug. 1 London Aug. St. Lucia Aug. 1 Jacksonville Aug. 1
	uriday, Aug. 17.
Trave, Mongolian Azov	Hamburg Aug Bremen Aug Glasgow Aug Shields Sug
	Friday, Aug. 18.
Fuerst Bismarck Spartan Prince	Liverpool Aug 1 Hamburg Aug 1 Gibraltar Aug New Orleans Aug 1 atunday, Aug, 12.
20,000,000	PORDOCACION UNISPECTIVADO

FLAG'S CIVILIZING SWAY.

CONGRESSMAN DOLLIVER'S INSPIRIT. ING TALK AT CHAUTAUQUA.

5,000 Grange Members Wildly Enthusiastic Over His Patriotic Utterances about the Philippines An Opposing Preacher Discomfitted by Retorts From the Speaker,

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 13 .- "I feel an indignation which I cannot express when I hear mon expressing the conviction that human liberty and human civilization will stand a poorer hance under the flag of our great republic. than it does under the proclamation of a few negro tribes now floring before our little army of occupation in the Island of Luzon," said Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Jowa yesterday to an audience of 6,000 people composed principally of farmers living in Chautauqua County. The vast audience cheered these words until the roof rang with the echoes, Not satisfied with this the crowd gave the Chautauqua salute, and then cheered again. This was as good a test of the temper of the rural residents of Western New York as could oo desired. That a great majority of the farmers favor the policy of the President in fighting for the Philippines was shown by the attention given the speaker and by the enthusiastic applause that followed every eloquent sentiment expressed.

sets apart a day to be known as Grange Day. All grangers are admitted free then. Some well known man is selected as speaker. This year it was Congressman Dolliver. His speech was devoted mainly to a discussion of the Philippines problem. He said: people fear in their heart that the last year has probably ruined the welfare of America. I personally was sorry to see the last war begin. I felt in my heart that we were on the eve of vast changes and vast responsibilities and from a humble place in the legislative department I felt constrained to use what little influence I had to hold back my countrymen from the awful experiences that belong even to a little war. I have lived long enough to revise my envictions and enlarge my outlook. I believe that the year, with all its dreadful experiences, has done more to make for the permanence and civilization of the American Republic than anything that has happened in the generation in which we live. In the first place, it has lifted our country to a moral level that it never occupied before. But it has had more effect than that. The very act of war has given our country a new relation to the world.

Once a year the Chautauqua management

After speaking in eulogistic terms of Gen. Wheeler and referring to the fact that the country was again united, Mr. Dolliver took up the Philippines question.

"Some say, ' Haven't we got into a good many troubles and responsibilities?" he said. "I will tell you my philosophy. I began by saying that a young man without burdens, discip-line and hardship comes to very little in a world like this. What is true of man is true of nations, Nations without responsibility are the dying and dead entions of the world, and for one I welcome for my country a larger responsibility and a mightier sense of national duty as it merges into the great arena of human affairs. There are a great many people who say: 'You are not in favor of fighting these Filipinos, are you?' Well, I confess I was in doubt about opening fire upon the Filipino people, and so was the President. I saw the order of Jan. 8, which he telegraphed to Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey, asking them to communicate the Filipino leaders that orders were under no circumstances to make an attack on the Filipino army, but to treat them with kindness, respect and consideration.

"But while we had a good deal of hesitancy about firing upon them, very few of us had any disposition to advise our army to run away. They had fired upon us, and we are engaged in a strictly defensive operation. Some say: Why don't you go away? A nation that respects itself cannot create a condition we have created and then depart, careless of the consequenses. It is then asked: Why don't you let those people organize a republic? Those people have no more conception of a republic

than a child of five years. "I am a believer in the American Republic. I am willing to trust all that I have, all that I hope for, under the protection of the Ameria can flag. For one hundred years it has stood for the only kind of liberty that was worth anything, and I feel a certain indignation when I hear men say that human liberty will stand a poorer chance under this flag than under the proclamation of a few negro bar-So I do not propose to give counsel barians. to any man that our government is under any obligation to withdraw from its new respon-

lity. On the contrary. I want our flag to stay there, first, to make peace, then to give liberty and civilization and equal rights to the inhabtants of those islands. I want the American republic to go forward, as Bismarck used to

say, in the fear of God and of nothing else." When the applause that followed the tondusion of Mr. Polliver's speech had subsided. a Baptist preacher. Dr. Ray by name, en--avored to organize the meeting into a debating society.
"Is it not a fact," he shouted from the audi-

ence, "that Aguinaldo was authorized by the United States to make war on the Spaniards?" "No," replied Mr Dolliver, calmly, "but if he was, I deny his right to fire on our troops." The vell of approval that followed this reply

gave Dr. Ray ample time to formulate another "Well," he said lamely, "what about the Dechration of Independence?

"Oh, as to that," replied Mr. Dolliver. "I don't want to know more about that historia document than did Thomas Jefferson, and if I read history aright the province of Louisiana was governed far more rigidly than we propose to govern the Philippines. Aaron Burr. the Aguinaldo of that time, objected. He was arrested and tried for treason." This retort was the signal for another uproar, in which many of the prominent gran-

Chautauqua salute. TRUSTEE FITZGIBBON RESIGNS.

gers, including the Master of the State Grange,

joined. The enthusiasm culminated in the

May Complicate the Investigation of Charges Against Matron Eyler.

THENTON, N. J., Aug. 13 .- A new complicaion has been added to the investigation of the State Industrial School for Girls by the resignation yesterday of Trustee P. J. Fitzgiblion. is the third trustee to retire from the manage. ment of the school since the Governor began his inquiry into the methods of punishment at the institution. Mr. Fitzgibbon was one of those opposed to the administration of the matron, Mrs. Myrtle A. Fyler, against whom charges of cruelty have been made. He employed Lawyer John H. Backes to represent him in the investigation, and it is Mr. Buckes who has been acting as quasi-prosecutor of Mrs. Eyler and securing evidence against her methods to be submitted to the Governor. It is questionable now what status Mr. Backes will have in the affair. Whether he will have any standing to further prosecute the case must rest entirely with the Governor, but it is believed that the Governor will receive whatever affidavits Mr. Backes may present, although it is doubtful if he will allow Mr. Backes to examine any of the officers or inmates of the school. The resignation of the Rev. Geo. C. Maddock as trustee is expected to follow that of Mr. Fitzgibbon, the two having sided together in condemning the methods of Mrs. Evler. Managing trustee Cook, however, said to-night he would not be influenced by the action of the other members and will not tender his resignation unless it is requested.

The three trustees who have resigned were Democrats. The three remaining are Repub-

Rudolph Habegger, janitor of the double flat house at 47 and 40 West Ninety-ninth street, committed suicide there by inhaling Bluminating gas early vesterday morning. He had .Aug. 13 been ill with dropsy.